

This one-celled nest contained a live female bee pupa when received. Many hypopi were clustered on the thoracic sternum, the middle of the mesonotum, and the wings. The pupa died 2 weeks later.

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A NEW CHELONUS FROM WESTERN UNITED STATES

(HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE)¹C. W. McCOMB, *University of Maryland, College Park*

This paper is presented in order to provide a name for use in a paper being published by Dr. H. V. Daly, of the University of California, on thoracic musculature. The author examined material from Dr. Daly's collection, as well as numerous examples on hand in the U. S. National Museum collection and from the California State Department of Agriculture. It is unfortunate that there is no host record available for this common species.

Chelonus (Chelonus) muesebecki, n. sp.

This species resembles *sericeus* (Say) and *texanus* Cresson in general conformation and in the color of the legs. In size it is intermediate, averaging smaller than *sericeus* and larger than *texanus*. From *sericeus* it may be immediately distinguished by not having protruding maxillae (in *sericeus* the maxillae are very conspicuous, extending prominently below the clypeus) and by the much less slender female antennae, which are setaceous in *sericeus*, with nearly all segments more than twice as long as broad. The female antennae of *muesebecki* are very similar to those of *texanus*, but the face is more coarsely and not transversely rugose, and the ovipositor is conspicuously exerted and curved upward over the end of the carapace.

Female.—Length 5 to 7 mm. Antennae filiform in basal three-fourths, setaceous in apical fourth, 26-27 segmented, extending back to the middle of the carapace, 1st flagellar segment 0.7 as long as scape, diameter of each of the five basal flagellar segments less at mid point than at either end of each segment,

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segments 13-17 in most specimens as wide as long, those beyond successively more slender, the terminal segment varying in length but always longer than the one basal to it; head transverse, 0.6 as long as wide; frons rugose; temples coarsely rugose, not receding from eye margin, width at mid eye point very slightly less than maximum eye width; face rugose, 0.6 as wide as high, clypeus shiny, closely punctate; malar space $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as basal width of mandibles; level of lower eye margins just above dorsal margin of clypeus.

Thorax 0.7 as long as carapae; mesoseutum rugose, lobes indistinctly defined; posterior median area behind middle lobe rugose reticulate; disc of scutellum flat, its lateral margins sharply defined, its surface rugose but usually with a small smooth area medially; lateral lobes at base of scutellum large; fovea at base of scutellar disk very coarsely foveolate; a conspicuous, but short median keel on dorsal surface of metathorax; propodeum coarsely rugose reticulate; caudal margin of its dorsal face indicated by an irregular raised line; the outer pair of projections large and prominent, the inner pair weak and indistinct.

Carapae rugose, 0.55 times as wide as long, gradually deepening apically, sometimes almost half as deep as long, reaching its point of maximum depth near apex; the lower half of the posterior face of the carapae slightly concave (the impression running dorso-ventrally); distance between the apex of the ventral opening and the apex of the carapae equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the posterior metatarsus; ovipositor and sheath exerted in all specimens examined, extending apically, then strongly curving dorsally.

Stigma three times as long as wide; radial cell on wing margin about $\frac{5}{6}$ as long as stigma, and longer than the combined lengths of the 1st and 2nd abscissae of the radius; the 1st and 2nd abscissae of radius in a straight line, the 2nd abscissa usually noticeably longer than the 1st; radiella sinuate.

Body black; carapae black but often with two lateral basal yellow spots, the area distal to the spots sometimes more or less ferruginous; coxae and trochanters black; femora and tibiae ranging from almost entirely black to almost wholly ferruginous but the femora nearly always at least black at extreme bases and the hind tibiae darkened apically; wings subhyaline basally, conspicuously infumated on apical thirds.

Male.—Similar to the female but the antennae filiform, extending back almost to the end of the carapae; the number of segments ranging from 29 to 31; and the lower posterior surface of the carapae rounded, not concave.

Type.—USNM No. 65951.

Type locality.—Bishop, Inyo County, California, U.S.A.

Described from 9 females (one the holotype) and 9 males collected at type locality by Dr. H. V. Daly sweeping on *Helianthus* sp, on 3 August 1961; also considerable material of this species from other parts of California was studied as well as specimens from Alaska, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and South Dakota. Collections were made from June thru August, with the majority of the specimens being collected in July. The host is unknown.

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